1 PEND ORELLE COUNTY HEARING EXAMINER 2 APPEAL OF SEPA THRESHOLD 3 DETERMINATION OF DNS RE: COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE, 4 ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE FINDINGS OF FACT, AREAS REGULATIONS, AND ZONING 5 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND **MAP** DECISION ON APPEAL OF SEPA 6 THRESHOLD DETERMINATION APPELLANT: RESPONSIBLE GROWTH RG* NE WASHINGTON 7 RESPONDENT: PEND OREILLE 8 COUNTY 9 T. SUMMARY OF DECISION 10 Hearing Matter: Open record hearing of the appeal of the SEPA Threshold Determination of Nonsignificance (DNS) regarding the proposed Pend Oreille County 11 Comprehensive Plan Update, and amendments to the Pend Oreille County 12Environmentally Sensitive Areas regulations and Pend Oreille County Zoning Map. Summary of Decision: As more fully explained herein the appeal is denied. 13 II. FINDINGS OF FACT 14 A. Procedural Matters. 15 As early as 2019, Pend Oreille County began the process of adopting an update to the Pend Oreille County Comprehensive Plan, and amendments to the Pend 16 Oreille County Development Regulations, including Chapter xx.36 Environmentally 17 Sensitive Areas, and the Pend Oreille County Zoning Map. The proposed amendments to the Zoning Map are described as removing the zone designation of 18 "Public Land" or "PL" from the designated zones and re-designating currently zoned PL lands as either Natural Resource Lands or another zone designation pursuant to 19 Pend Oreille County Development Regulations. Resp. Exhibit 12, p. 3, paragraph 11. 20 Relative to the proposed Comprehensive Plan update, and amendments to the Development Regulations and the Zoning Map, the initial SEPA threshold 21determination of DNS was issued by the Pend Oreille County Community Development Department on April 23, 2021. Resp. Exhibit 10. On May 10, 2021, 22

Appellant, Responsible Growth * NE Washington (RG*NEW), timely filed an appeal

of the DNS and an accompanying Statement of Appeal with the Pend Oreille County Community Development Department. Resp. Exhibit 1. The appeal of the SEPA Threshold Determination came before former Hearing Examiner David Hubert for an open public hearing on December 2, 2021. Hearing Examiner Hubert issued a decision on January 25, 2022, finding that Pend Oreille County failed to comply with WAC 197-11-330 and remanding the matter back to Pend Oreille County to rescind the initial SEPA threshold determination and conduct a new threshold determination process. See, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision on Appeal of SEPA Threshold Determination, dated January 25, 2022.

Pursuant to the Decision issued on January 25, 2022, Pend Oreille County completed a new SEPA Environmental Checklist on July 25, 2022. County Exhibit 2. Based upon the new Checklist and supporting documents referenced in the Checklist, Pend Oreille County issued a new SEPA threshold determination of DNS on July 27, 2022, with an appeal period ending on August 10, 2022. On August 10, 2022, RG*NEW timely filed an appeal of the new DNS, along with a memorandum in support of the appeal with the Pend Oreille County Community Development Department. See, Application for an Appeal of Decision and Notice of Appeal by Responsible Growth * Northeast Washington (hereafter "Appeal").

Under Pend Oreille County Development Regulations (PCDR) xx.14.150, RCW 43.21C.075, and WAC 197-11-680, the Hearing Examiner conducted an open public hearing on the Application for Appeal, on October 13, 2022, via the internet conferencing platform, ZOOM, pursuant to Pend Oreille County Code (PCC) xx.14.150. The hearing was conducted in accordance with the Spokane County Hearing Examiner Ordinance, codified in SCC Chapter 1.46; and the Spokane County Hearing Examiner Rules of Procedure, which have been adopted by the Pend Oreille County Board of County Commissioners.

The Hearing Examiner takes notice of the Pend Oreille County Comprehensive Plan ("Comprehensive Plan"), the Pend Oreille County Development Regulations, other applicable regulations, statutes, and case law.

The record includes the electronic recording of the testimony and arguments presented at the open public hearing, the documents contained within the application file at the time of the hearing, all exhibits admitted at the hearing, and all briefing of the respective parties to the appeal.

	· ·		
1	Additionally, the record includes all of the exhibits admitted at the hearing on December 2, 2021, by stipulation of the parties ¹ .		
2	The following persons testified at the hearing, under an oath administered by		
3	the Hearing Examiner and/or attended the hearing:		
4	Phyllis J. Kardos 2843 Scotia Road	Nathan G. Smith 510 W Riverside Ave #800	
5	Newport, WA 99156 <u>pkardos jean@yahoo.com</u>	Spokane, WA 99201 nathan.smith@kutakrock.com	
6	Greg Snow	Andrea Forster	
7	Community Development Department PO Box 5066	32 Wildwood Lane Newport, WA 99156	
8	Newport, WA 99156-5066 gsnow@pendoreille.org	andreasmessages@msn.com	
9	Andy Huddleston	Vicki Koehler 418 South Scott Avenue	
10	418 South Scott Avenue PO Box 5066	PO Box 5066 Newport, WA 99156	
11	Newport, WA 99156 AHuddleston@pendoreille.org	vkoehler@pendoreille.org	
12	Bob Rumsey	Ed Styskel 545 Quail Loop	
13	534 South Newport Avenue Newport, WA 99156	Newport, WA 99156 edstyskel@gmail.com	
14	Brian Kistler	Gretchen Koenig	
15	510 W. Riverside Ave. Suite 800 Spokane, WA 99201	429311 Hwy 20 Newport, WA, 99156	
16	Brian.Kistler@KutakRock.com	gretchenkoenig2@gmail.com	
17	Jerry White	Norman Smith	
18	jerry@spokaneriverkeeper.org Tracy Morgan	Normsmith307@gmail.com Woody Myers	
19	tmorgan.rgnew@gmail.com	wlmw969@centurylink.net	
20	The following exhibits were submitted of	during the hearing:	
	Appellant Exhibits:		
21			
22	¹ Exhibits admitted at the December 2, 2021 hearing at Exhibit) and Respondent Exhibits (Resp. Exhibit) as the decision. Exhibits admitted at the October 13, 2022 hearing at the October 14, 2022 hearing at the October 14	ney are identified in the January 25, 2022	
23	Pend Oreille County Exhibits (County Exhibit).	aring are reserved to as two typing trainings and	

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1	• RG*NEW Exhibit 1:	January 25, 2022 Finding of Fact, Conclusion of Law, and Decisions. File No. RG NEW 2021 (13 pp.)
$_2$	• RG*NEW Exhibit 2:	PendOreille Map 2018 (1 page)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 3:	Public Land rezones spreadsheet
3	• RG*NEW Exhibit 4:	LithgowZoningChanges, 2021(1 page)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 5:	SEPA with comments final Draft, July 18, 2022 (33 pp.)
4	• RG*NEW Exhibit 6:	SEPA Non-project proposals - Washington State Departmen
5	DOWNESS FILL	of Ecology (1 page)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 7:	SEPA-Handbook, 2018 Updates (1 page)
6	• RG*NEW Exhibit 8:	POC Comprehensive Plan update, 2020 (195 pp.)
7	• RG*NEW Exhibit 9:	Department of Commerces News Releast, August 19, 2016 (2 pp.)
.	• RG*NEW Exhibit 10:	\$300 million silicon smelter plan promises jobs in Usk,
8		August 19, 2016 (2 pp.)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 11:	Kalispel Tribe. SEPA DNS Comments 08-10-2022 (2 pp.)
9	• RG*NEW Exhibit 12:	Kalispel Tribe Notice of Appeal (3 pp.)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 13:	Copy of Application-Permit Comparison 10 Year (1 page)
10	• RG*NEW Exhibit 14:	Building Permits and New Homes (1 page)
11	• RG*NEW Exhibit 15:	Building Permits and New Homes, 3 years comparison (1 page)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 16:	POC Population indices 1969-2020 (1 page)
12		POC Population, 1969-2020, (1 page)
		WA_Newport_subdivision_aeria43 (1 page)
13		Large Lot Segregation Matrix property owners breakdown,
14		Nov. 11, 2021 (9 pp)
		Comp Plan Current & Proposed TOPU (1 page)
15	• RG*NEW Exhibit 21:	Futurewise comments 10 May 2021 (7 pp.)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 22:	Light Industrial Definitions 06-22-17A (2 pp.)
16		Working Draft Goals and Policies 02-17-17 (2 pp.)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 24:	CusickUsk Growth Area Plan August 31, 2017 (13 pp.)
17		Subarea plan zoning map (1 page)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 26:	Snow_Technical Assistance Grant Support.NoD (1 page)
18	• RG*NEW Exhibit 27:	Styskel testimony 2022 Oct 7 (19pp.)
10	• RG*NEW Exhibit 28:	Styskel curriculum vitae 2022 Oct 7 (7 pp.)
19	• RG*NEW Exhibit 29:	TMorgan Vitae (4 pp.)
20	• RG*NEW Exhibit 30:	20210407_Stimson_Map_Proposed Properties (1 page)
20		Total Renewed CUPs on record POC (2 pp.)
21	• RG*NEW Exhibit 32:	Press Release Proposed Land Exchange (2 pp.)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 33:	RathdromArticles (9 pp.)
22	• RG*NEW Exhibit 34:	Flood (3 pp)
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 35:	Draft FLUM Memo 11-2019 (4 pp.)
23	• RG*NEW Exhibit 36.	Governor Inslee Letter Pacwest (3 pp.)

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1	• RG*NEW Exhibit 37:	Comments TMorgan 5-2021 (5 pp.)	
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 38:	Comments TMorgan 11-2021 (46 pp.)	
$2 \mid$	• RG*NEW Exhibit 39:	New Construction Permits Issued 3 yrs (5 pp.)	
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 40:	Pend Oreille County Population Trends (1 page)	
3	• RG*NEW Exhibit 41:	Futurewise CPU-18-POC to redesignate PL to Rural (4 pp.)	
		EPA Approves Kalispel Class I (4 pp.)	
$4 \mid$		Adopted-Zoning-TOPU-12-22-15 (2 pp.)	
		Little Spokane River Water Bank (23 pp.)	
5		rp_burn_cwpp_pendoreille_update (78 pp.)	
		rp_burn_identifynationwui (3 pp.)	
6		Water supply impacts DOE (463 pp.)	
_		gms-climate-planning-2008 (145 pp.)	
7		Redlined Chapter XX.36 Environmentally Sensitive Areas	
	TO THE HAMILIE	(67 pp.)	
8	• RG*NEW Exhibit 50:		
9		POC_Hydrologic-Critical-Areas (1 page)	
"	• RG*NEW Exhibit 52:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
10		ClimateTestimonyTM (7 pp.)	
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 54:	WRIA55 LSRW 20-11-055 (9 pp.)	
11	į	TMorgan10-2022(15 pp.)	
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 56:	TM36_FocalSpeciesWA (5 pp.)	
12	• RG*NEW Exhibit 57:	NCQ2018_allimpacts (4 pp.)	
	• RG*NEW Exhibit 58:	Corridors (13 pp.)	
13	• RG*NEW Exhibit 59:	TMSummary (6 pp.)	
		SRK Hearing Examiner Testimony PO Co 10.13.22 (9pp.)	
14		of the state of th	
15	Respondent Exhibits:		
15	• County Exhibit 1:	DNS (1 page)	
16	• County Exhibit 2:	SEPA Checklist (33 pp.)	
10	• County Exhibit 3:	January 25, 2022 Decision of the Hearing Examiner	
17	County Exhibit 5.		
		(13 pp.)	
18	The January 25, 2022,	decision of the Hearing Examiner remanded the matter	
	back to Pend Oreille County t	to rescind the previous SEPA Threshold Determination	
19	and conduct a new threshold	determination process. County Exhibit 3, p. 12. The	
		unty should "identify and recognize what development	
20	=	us zone designations under the Comprehensive Plan	
	update and regulations amendments, consider the applicable codes and regulations		
21		hose areas and what mitigation measures those codes	
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44	and regulations require in the	e protection of the environment, and then evaluate as	
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much as possible the probability that development will occur and what environmental impacts are expected to occur in light of that evaluation." *Id*.

As a result of the prior decision, the County conducted an updated SEPA threshold determination process and produced a new SEPA Checklist, dated July 25, 2022. County Exhibit 2. The County asserts that the new Checklist describes the applicable updates to the Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations, discusses the long term development trends within the County, and specifically describes the applicable mitigation measures that would apply to development occurring in the County as a result of the updates. Brief of Pend Oreille County, p.2. Based upon the updated SEPA threshold review process and new Checklist, the County contends they have complied with the requirements of the January 25, 2022, Hearing Examiner decision and met their burden to show *prima facie* compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA. *Id*.

The proposed Comprehensive Plan Update would eliminate the land use classification of "Public Land" and reclassify properties currently classified as such as either "Rural Land" (R5, R10, R20, or R40) or "Natural Resource Land" (NR). App. Exhibit 12. In addition to the elimination of the "Public Lands" classification in the Comprehensive Plan the proposed amendment to the Zoning Map would eliminate the zone designation of "Public Land", combine the zone designations of "Natural Resource Lands" NR20 and NR 40 into a single designation of "Natural Resource" without distinction between 20 acre parcels or 40 acre parcels, and add two new zone designations, "Commercial" and "Industrial". Three new land uses are added to the identified uses in the zoning matrix; "Apartment House (3)", "Industrial (Heavy)", and "Industrial (Light)". App. Exhibit 12. A comparison of the current zoning designation matrix with the proposed matrix indicates several uses currently prohibited in the "Public Land" zone are allowed either outright or as a conditional use in the newly proposed zone designations. App. Exhibit 2.

The new Checklist published by the Couny added a significant amount of additional information to what was included in the initial Checklist. The initial Checklist from 2021 is 20 pages long, and the new Checklist is 33 pages long. See, Resp. Exhibit 12; County Exhibit 2. The new Checklist indicates that in addition to the Checklist a Resource Lands Review (Resp. Exhibit 7), best available science documentation prepared for Stevens County (Anchor QEA, 2021), and guidance documents from the Washington State Department of Ecology related to wetlands provision and other critical areas were used in creating the proposed updates. County Exhibit 2, p. 2-3, paragraph 8. Soil types and character within Pend Oreille County were considered in preparation of the Checklist by consideration of and reference to

the Soil Survey of Pend Oreille County Area, Washington², and the U.S. Department of Agriculture National Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey³. County Exhibit 2, p.9, paragraph 1. c. Sensitive plant types and noxious weeds and invasive species within Pend Oreille County were identified and considered by reference to the 2019 Washington Vascular Plant Species of Special Concern Washington Natural Heritage Program, July 2019, of the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and via the internet https://pendoreilleco.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/2019-Weed-List-W.pdf. County Exhibit 2, p.15, paragraph 4 and p. 16, paragraph e. State guidance regarding wetland protections was also considered, specifically with regard to the updating of the Sensitive Area Code and Shoreline Master Program. *Id.*, p. 22.

The new Checklist identifies types of uses petmitted in each of the affected zones within the comp plan update. County Exhibit 2, p. 6. The Checklist indicates that the Rural Residential zone primarily permits residential uses, including multifamily, with other limited uses permitted via the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process; the Residential zone permits larger lot residential uses and limited other uses via the CUP process; the Natural Resource zone permits natural resource related uses after compliance with the County's comprehensive plan; the Commercial zone allows a wide variety of uses intended for commercial style development; the Industrial zone is intended to allow to industrial development in compliance with additional environmental review and approval for intensive development; and the Tribal zone is subject to the requirements of the Kalispel Tribe. *Id*.

The new Checklist also addresses the potential for development within the County. County Exhibit 2, p. 4. The County took into consideration the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) projections for population growth in Pend Oreille County to account for population growth and by extension residential growth and development within the County. *Id.* The OFM projections indicate a population increase in Pend Oreille County of 895 people through the year 2039, which equates to 45 new residents, or 19 new households, per year. *Id.* The County also took into consideration building permit data to project an annual residential growth rate of 1% in the southern part of the County and 0.5% in the rest of the County. *Id.* With regard to commercial development, the County looked at permit

² Soil Survey of Pend Oreille County Area, Washington, prepared for the National Resource Conservation Service by N.Donaldson, J. Defrancesco, M. Haagen, D. Barron, and R. Coleman, October 1992.

³ http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/HomePage.htm

application data going back to 2017. The County noted that there were 21 approved commercial development permits since 2017 and based upon this historical data concluded that commercial development was likely to continue at a similar rate. *Id*.

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The County also recognized the potential for industrial development as a result of the proposed updates. The County noted that all of the recent industrial development in the County has undergone indepented environmental review at the time of the project permit processing, specifically pointing to the Condition Use Permit that was issued to Merkle Standard to operate a cryptocurrency mining facility near Usk, WA. Id., p. 3-4. In his testimony, Greg Snow noted that the areas newly zoned for industrial uses are limited and primarily either in use or previously used for industrial purposes. See, Testimony of Greg Snow. Mr. Snow specifically cited to the site of the former papermill, currently in use as a cryptocurrency mining facility; the existing lumber mill in Usk; an existing railroad yard, where locomotives are refurbished; and one parcel that is not currently developed for industrial use, but was formerly a log sorting facility for the lumber mill and is located on a highway with numerous rail spurs to and from the site. Id. Based upon this review of types of uses and future potential for development, the County concluded that implementing the proposed Updates would not lead to a significant increase in the rate of future development within the County. Id., p. 5.

Section B of the new Checklist was also significantly revised, with considerable information added regarding the mitigation measures contained in the County regulations to the potential impacts on the various environmental elements addressed in the Checklist. The original Checklist includes numerous responses to questions with the following or similar statements: "Not applicable, non-project action. Impacts of specific projects will be addressed by project-level SEPA review, if required." Resp. Exhibit 12. The new Checklist revised this response to "As a non-project action, the proposal will not directly result in impacts to..." See, County Exhibit 2. Following which the County acknowledges that the potential development permitted by the proposed updates may have impacts on the various environmental elements identified in the Checklist and addresses the mitigation measures included in the County's regulations. Id.

In section one of the new Checklist, which addresses the Earth element, under subsection 'd' dealing with unstable soils, the County identified that "[u]nstable soils are expected to exist throughout the County," and described the mitigation measures that exist within the Geologic Hazard section of the Sensitive Areas Code would be applied along with other regulations to mitigated development impacts in these areas. County Exhibit 2, p. 9. In section three, Water, under subsection 'b' dealing with ground water, the County identified that "additional water withdrawls are

expected as growth and new development continues to occur in the County and consistent with the growth projection in the Comprehensive Plan." The County then describes the applicable mitigation measures that would apply, first acknowledging that state water law would apply, and that the County would need to verify that water was both legally and physically available and if not the application would be denied. Additionally, the County identified that the critical aquifer recharge area protections included in the updated Sensitive Area Code would help protect the ground water in the County. *Id.*, p. 13. In testimony provided at the hearing, Greg Snow, also stated that the County considered the watershed management plans that apply to the various watersheds within the County, which are identified in the water section of the new Checklist. *See*, Testimony of Greg Snow; County Exhibit 2.

In section five, Animals, the County identified protected species that are known to exist in the County, including Bull Trout, Canada Lynx, Grizzly Bear, and Woodland Caribou. County Exhibit 2, p. 16. The new Checklist next identifies the applicable mitigation measures included in County regulations, specifically noting that the Sensitive Area Code and Shoreline Master Program include provisions designed to protect and preserve wildlife habitat. Id. The new Checklist also lists specific mitigations measures the County will utilize at the project level to avoid or reduce impacts. These measures include: provide erosion and stormwater control measures during construction, particularly in areas adjacent to surface waters that provide fish and wildlife habitat; consider landscaping with native plants to provide vegetation of habitat significance in along roadways, buffers for stormwater swales, rain gardens, and other habitat features; avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to priority habitats, wetlands or wetland buffers, in accordance with the Sensitive Areas Code and Shoreline Master Program; promote the preservation of on-site native vegetation, particularly riparian vegetation near surface waters and upland habitats; publicize and encourage the preservation of native soils and protect the natural processes of soil maintenance and on-site hydrology, leaving areas/tracts ("belts") of native vegetation undisturbed in commercial and residential developments can be shown to provide long term benefits regarding stormwater management, on-site "landscaping" maintenance, microclimate, and general aesthetics/sense of well-being in a developed landscape; sponsor or encourage public education about the benefits of native vegetation; promote native plant retention in greenbelts between and within areas of proposed development to retain a portion of the wildlife habitat on the site and to preserve a measure of connectivity between areas of wildlife habitat; and, encourage buffer enhancement, where stream and/or wetland buffers to be left are in a degraded condition, encourage enhancement of the buffer through means such as establishment of native vegetation and control of non-native invasive plant species.

Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision

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File No. RG*NEW SEPA Appeal 2022

Id., p. 16-17. The County continued to identify and acknowledged potential impacts under each environmental element covered in section B of the new Checklist and then identify the regulations that contain applicable mitigation measures. *See*, County Exhibit 2.

In addition to the new Checklist, Greg Snow, the Director of the Pend Oreille County Community Development Department, testified regarding the County's SEPA threshold determination process. Testimony of Greg Snow. The County also provided testimony from Ben Floyd from White Bluffs Consulting, who assisted the County with the SEPA process. Testimony of Ben Floyd. Mr. Floyd testified regarding the SEPA review process that the County followed in reaching the new threshold determination. *Id.* Specifically, Mr. Floyd provided testimony about factors that were considered by the County during the process which were not explicitly included in the new Checklist. *Id.*

The Appellants contend that the County "failed to consider the individual and cumulative impacts of the newly allowed uses and changes in the critical area code." Appeal, p.6. Specifically, Appellants assert that the County failed to analyze the cumulative impact of increased development on forest fires, groundwater, wildlife and wildlife habitat, streams and lakes, and rural character. *Id.* As a result, Appellants conclude that the County "lacked adequate information on which to base the threshold determination, resulting in an invalid DNS." *Id.* In support of their allegations of error the Appellants provided exhibits containing environmental studies and information allegedly not considered or ignored by the Community Development Department. Witnesses offered by the Appellant also testified of environmental impacts allegedly not considered or ignored. Testimony of Ed Styskel; Testimony of Woody Myers; Testimony of Jerry White; Testimony of Tracy Morgan; Testimony of Phyllis Kardos.

The record shows that as a result of the proposed updates, uses previously prohibited in the "Public Land" zone are now allowed in the redesignated zones, for example uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, master planned resorts, recreational vehicle parks, etc. Appellants argues that the possible impacts of development on lands previously zoned as PL will be significant adverse environmental impacts. Woody Myers, a retired wildlife research scientist with 40 years of experience working for the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), provided testimony regarding the potential effects of increased development on wildlife and habitat connectivity. See, Testimony of Woody Myers. Mr. Myers testified that the proposed changes in zoning allowing for new residential development will likely result in impacts to wildlife species using those habitats. He noted that the WDFW Priority Habitat Species maps identify numerous species

including six large mammals listed in the sections of the County that have been selected for rezoning from PL to either NR 20 or NR 40, which would permit new development in these areas. See, App. Exhibit 22; Testimony of Woody Myers. Mr. Myers noted that the rezoning of these parcels was scattered across the County, which he testified would lead to "habitat fragmentation." Mr. Myers explained habitat fragmentation would be caused by the development of the newly designated parcels breaking up and taking away habitat from various species, hindering the animals ability to move freely throughout their traditional habitat which would eventually lead to a decline in animal populations and an "impaired gene flow." Id. These effects, if left unchecked, could ultimately lead to the extinction of threatened or endangered species with small home ranges, because the animals are unable to adapt genetically to the habitat limitations. Testimony of Woody Myers.

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Appellants also presented testimony from Ed Styskel, who testified that even the presence of domesticated dogs and cats in conjunction with residential development present an impact on the natural environment and fish and wildlife. Testimony of Ed Styskel. Mr. Styskel asserts that the mitigation measures proposed by the County will not protect critical areas against probable significant adverse impacts from disturbance and contamination by humans, pet cats, and pet dogs. Id. Mr. Styskel testified that domestic cats that are allowed to roam freely from their household will prey on birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. They can contaminate the ground and surface water with fecal or flea parasites that transfer to humans, wildlife, and other pet animals. Cat-owners may discard litter box contents with infectious agents onto the surrounding areas instead of properly bagging and disposing at landfills. Id. He also asserted that free-roaming dogs can defecate in critical areas some distance from their home, and their close proximity facilitates repetitive contamination. Additionally, free-roaming dogs will chase, injure, or kill deer and almost any other wildlife species. Research studies show that pet dogs not under an owner's control can roam up to 0.3 mile, many times more distant than the buffer widths for wetlands, riparian areas, and critical habitats. Id.; RG*NEW Exhibit 27.

Appellants provided further testimony from Jerry White, a community advocate with the Spokane River Keeper organization. See, RG*NEW Exhibit 60. Mr. White provided testimony regarding the potential impacts of the proposed updates on the ground and surface water within Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 55, which encompasses the Little Spokane River watershed. Id.; Testimony of Jerry White. Mr. White asserted that the proposed updates could pose significant adverse environmental impacts to ground and surface water within WRIA 55. He noted that during summer months the flow rates of the Little Spokane River are derived

primarily from ground water. Under current conditions the Little Spokane River flow rates, as set by WAC chapter 173-555, are frequently not met during summer and early fall months. These flow rates were set to protect fish habitat and human use.

The flow rates were determined by WDFW to be the minimum necessary to support the redband trout and whitefish. *Id.* Mr. White further testified that the pumping of groundwater for household use has adversely affected flow rates in the little Spokane river. *Id.*

In 2020, the WRIA 55 management plan was developed to mitigate continued consumption of groundwater and the impacts on WRIA 55. *Id.* Pend Oreille County was a party to developing the management plan and has adopted it. The WRIA 55 management plan was based in part on estimates that 332 new homes, relying on permit exempt wells for ground water withdrawals, would be developed within the Pend Oreille County WRIA 55 area in the next 20 years. *Id.* Mr. White concluded that if the proposed updates increase the number of new homes relying on groundwater within WRIA 55, there will be significant adverse impacts to groundwater and flow levels of Little Spokane River which will effect redband trout and other fish species. *Id.*

In addition to the witnesses discussed above, Phyllis Kardos and Tracy Morgan presented testimony and argument on behalf of the Appellants. *See*, Testimony of Phyllis Kardos; Testimony of Tracy Morgan. The presentations by Ms. Kardos and Ms. Morgan consisted of an amalgamation of argument and testimony regarding the County's proposed updates and SEPA process, focusing on aspects which were allegedly not considered by the County. *Id.* Ms. Kardos and Ms. Morgan submitted a large number of exhibits, consisting primarily of environmental studies and state agency environmental guidance documents. *See generally*, RG*NEW Exhibits.

Any finding of fact above that is a conclusion of law is deemed a conclusion of law.

III. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ANALISYS

A. Standard and Scope of Review:

On appeal, an agency that issues a determination of non-significance must show that environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance with procedural requirements of SEPA. *Sisley v. San Juan County*, 89 Wn2d 78, 84, 569 P.2d 712 (1977).

The standard of review for an appeal of a SEPA threshold determination is whether the agency's action is clearly erroneous. *Norway Hill Pres. & Prot. Assn. v.*

King County Council, 87 Wn.2d 267, 274, 552 P.2d 674 (1976); Sisley v. San Juan County, supra; Lands Council v. Wash. State Parks & Recreation Comm'n, 176 Wn. App. 787, 795, 309 P.3d 734 (2013). A decision is clearly erroneous if, after reviewing all the evidence, the trier of fact is left with the firm conviction that a mistake has been committed. Lands Council v. Wash. State Parks & Recreation Comm'n, supra, 795. The decision of the agency issuing the threshold decision is to be given substantial weight. RCW 43.21C.090; Norway Hill Pres. & Prot. Assn. v. King County Council, 87 Wn.2d 267, 275, 552 P.2d 674 (1976); Boehm v. City of Vancouver, 111 Wn. App. 711, 716, 47 P.3d 137 (2002).

The scope of this appeal is limited to determining whether the record of a negative threshold determination by the Department demonstrates that environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA, meaning that the determination was based upon information reasonably sufficient to determine the environmental impact of a proposal. *See*, Decision Re: Hearing Examiner Authority to Hear SEPA Appeals.⁴

B. SEPA Procedural Requirements:

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A SEPA threshold determination must be based upon information reasonably sufficient to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed action, in this case the proposed Comprehensive Plan update, Development Regulations, and Zoning Map amendments. WAC 197-11-040(4)(c). An environmental review must begin by review and consideration of an environmental checklist. WAC 197-11-060 (2)(b); WAC 197-11-330 (1)(a). To determine whether an Environmental Impact Statement will be necessary a threshold determination is made by the lead agency for the environmental review. In making a threshold determination, the responsible official shall consider any mitigation measures required by development regulations, comprehensive plans, or other existing environmental rules or laws. WAC 197-11-330. A Determination of Non Significance (DNS) may be issued if the lead agency finds that the proposed action will not have a probable significant, adverse environmental impact. RCW 43.21C.031; WAC 197-11-330; WAC 197-11-340. To defeat the appeal in this matter, the record produced by Pend Oreille County in support of its threshold determination of DNS must demonstrate that environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance

⁴ No additional argument or authority was submitted regarding the scope of the Hearing Examiner's authority in this matter, therefore the Hearing Examiner defers to the holding of the previous decision.

with the procedural requirements of SEPA. Sisley v. San Juan County, 89 Wn.2d 78, 84 – 85, 569 P.2d 712 (1977).

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The content of the environmental review depends on each particular proposal, on the agency's existing planning and decision-making processes, and on the time when alternatives and impacts can be most meaningfully evaluated. WAC 197-11-060 (2)(a). Phased review of proposals is appropriate when the sequence is from a non-project document to a document of narrower scope such as a site-specific analysis. WAC 197-11-060 (5)(c)(i). The timing of environmental review can be difficult to determine, however postponing the environmental review too long or failing to recognize that future land use proposals may be exempt from environmental review could result in the loss of opportunity for said review. Lands Council v. Wash. State Parks & Recreation Comm'n, 176 Wn. App. 787, 803 – 804, 309 P.3d 734 (2013). The responsible official must determine when environmental analysis will be most effective in providing sufficient information to the decision maker to make an informed decision regarding whether to adopt the proposal or not. WAC 197-11-330 (2)(b). A threshold determination shall not balance whether the beneficial aspects of a proposal outweigh its adverse impacts, but rather, whether a proposal has any probable significant adverse environmental impacts under the rules stated in WAC 197-11-330.

When considering an amendment to zoning designations, such as in this case, a delay of full implementation of the environmental policies of SEPA until the development permit stage is allowed, provided that the municipality has the authority to implement those policies at the permit stage and so long as the environmental consequences of any development of the property are disclosed and considered at the time the zoning amendments are adopted. *Ullock v. Bremerton*, 17 Wn. App. 573, 584 – 585, 565 P.2d 1179 (1977) (quoting *Narrowsview Preservation Ass'n v. Tacoma*, 84 Wn.2d 416, 526 P.2d 897 (1974)); *Hayden v. Port Townsend*, 93 Wn.2d 870, 879, 613 P.2d 1164 (1980). A DNS may be issued upon a finding that the proposed action will not have a probable significant, adverse environmental impact. RCW 43.21C.031; WAC 197-11-330; WAC 197-11-340.

The parties are in agreement that the previous decision in this matter required the County to address three issues in their new SEPA threshold determination process. See, Testimony of Nathan Smith; Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. First, identify what development would be permitted under the proposed updates; second, consider the applicable codes and regulations and what mitigation measures are required by the same; and third, evaluate the probability that development will occur and what environmental impacts are expected to occur as a result. Id.; County Exhibit 3, p. 12.

The County addresses the first requirement to identify what development will be permitted in the new Checklist when providing a description of the complete proposal. County Exhibit 2, pp. 4-7. The County identifies the primary types of development that will be permitted in each of the zones included in the in the "Updated Zoning Map" and corresponding "revised Table of Permitted Zoning Uses." Id., pp. 5-6. The Appellants argue that the County did not sufficiently identify the development that would be permitted under the proposed updates. See, Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. Ms. Kardos noted during her testimony that the new Checklist did not mention or specifically address planned unit developments, which are a new type of permitted residential development under the proposed zoning regulations. Testimony of Phyllis Kardos; App. Exhibit 13. Based on their arguments it is clear that the Appellants believe a more detailed identification of the permitted uses is necessary. However, Appellants' argument does not address why a more detailed identification of permitted development is necessary or how the permitted development identified by the County is deficient. The new Checklist prepared by the County clearly identifies the primary types of development which will be permitted under the proposed updates. Therefore, the Hearing Examiner finds that the County identified the development permitted by the proposed updates in a manner that amounts to prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA.

As discussed in the findings of fact, the new SEPA Checklist prepared by the County included a thorough analysis of the various regulations that apply to the permitted development and the mitigation measures required by those regulations to prevent adverse environmental impacts on each of the environmental elements that are considered within the Checklist. See, County Exhibit 2. The Appellants agreed that the additional information included by the County in section 'B' of the checklist met the second requirement to consider the applicable codes and regulations and the related mitigation measures required thereunder. Testimony of Phyllis Kardos⁵. Accordingly, the Hearing Examiner finds that the County considered the applicable regulations and associated mitigation measures in a manner that amounted to prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA.

Finally, the third issue the County was required to address in the updated SEPA process was to "evaluate as much as possible the probability that development will occur and what environmental impacts are expected to occur in light of that evaluation." County Exhibit 3, p. 12. In the new Checklist, the County evaluated a number of factors regarding the probability of development. To evaluate the

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^{23 | 5} Appellants' closing remarks.

probability of residential development, the County relied on the projection for population growth from the State Office of Financial Management (OFM). County Exhibit 2, p. 4. The OFM projections indicate that the County population will increase by 895 people through the year 2039. Id. The County then looked at the historical location of residential building permits and determined that the annual growth rate for the southern part of the County would be around 1%, while the remainder of the County would grow at an annual rate of approximate 0.5%. Id. The County also evaluated the history of applications for commercial development, Mr. Floyd noted that there have been very few recent applications for commercial development. Testimony of Ben Floyd. The County also noted that there were no pending applications and determined that the rate of commercial development was unlikely to change. Id. Additionally, the County evaluated the probability of industrial development as well. The County specifically considered all of the locations that had been rezoned for potential industrial development. Testimony of Greg Snow. The County noted that the majority of the sites are already developed for specific industrial uses, even if they are not in current use. Testimony of Greg Snow. They also pointed out that any new industrial development would be required to undergo a separate environmental review. Testimony of Ben Floyd. Based upon the evaluation conducted by the County, it was determined that the overall probability of future development was low. Testimony of Greg Snow.

The Appellants argue that the County did not conduct an adequate evaluation of potential development under the proposed updates. The Appellants first contend that the County should not have relied on the OFM projections as an accurate measure for residential development. See, Testimony of Tracy Morgan. Appellants first contend the OFM numbers are inaccurate because there has been significant growth in Spokane and Kootenai Counties and these growth trends in neighboring counties will spread to Pend Oreille County. Id. This argument regarding the residential growth rate fails to establish any correlation between the reasons for significant growth in neighboring counties and the currently proposed updates to the County's Comprehensive Plan. Appellants also presented two graphs depicting populations trends in the County. RG*NEW Exhibit 16 and 17. Appellants indicated that these graphs show the County is growing and will continue to do so into the future. Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. The graphs submitted by the Appellants are pages 3 and 5 of a 13 page document, the remainder of the document was not submitted into the record. Appellants indicated that the graphs were put together by an economic non-profit group from the Seattle area. Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. Appellants did not name which group and the exhibits do not provide any indication. The lack of a complete document along with a lack of background information

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provides the Hearing Examiner with no means of weighing the credibility or context of these exhibits. The Appellants argument regarding these exhibits implies that the future growth rate of the County will be higher than the OFM projections relied on by the County, however the evidence submitted by the Appellants does not refute the OFM projections or support the conclusion that the County's reliance on the OFM projections is clearly erroneous.

The Appellants argued further that the County failed to take into consideration potential industrial projects, specifically a quarry project near Diamond Lake and the PacWest silicon smelter project. See, Testimony of Tracy Morgan; Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. Mr. Snow testified regarding both of these projects. Mr. Snow stated that the application regarding the Diamon Lake quarry project was withdrawn by the applicant and that his department had not had any further communications with the applicants regarding future plans for that project. Testimony of Greg Snow. Regarding the PacWest silicon smelter project, Mr. Snow testified that the County has not heard from PacWest for a number of years, he also noted that there were no pending development applications involving PacWest and that the property owned by PacWest was rezoned based upon the uniform standards applied to the entire county. Id.

The Appellants also took issue with the County's evaluation because they assert the County failed to evaluate the effect the proposed updates would have on the potential for development. See, Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. WAC 197-11-060(4)(d) requires the County to consider impacts, including "those effects resulting from growth caused by a proposal, as well as the likelihood that the present proposal will serve as a precedent for future actions." The Appellants specifically took issue with the fact that no consideration for this issue was made in the new Checklist developed by the County. See, Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. However, Ben Floyd testified that the County did evauate the potential effect of the proposed updates on development. Testimony of Ben Floyd. The County also correctly noted that the SEPA threshold determination process is not limited to consideration of the checklist, nor is the checklist designed to act as a comprehensive document addressing all factors that should be considered in the threshold determination process. See, Testimony of Nathan Smith.

Based upon the evaluation of probable development the County identified and addressed probable impacts from the proposed updates in the new Checklist. *Id.* As detailed above, the County went through each environmental element included in the Checklist and identified expected impacts and then identified the mitigation measures that would be applied through the relevant regulations. The Appellants

assert that the County failed to consider probable impacts to wildlife, wildlife habitat, ground and surface water, and climate change. See, Appeal.

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In her testimony, Tracy Morgan alleged that the County failed to adequately consider the role of climate change on the probable impacts from the proposed updates. See, Testimony of Tracy Morgan. Ms. Morgan posited that climate change impacts need to be considered in conjunction with every probable environmental impact of the proposed updates because climate change impacts every component of human interaction with the environment. Id. In support of her arguments, Ms. Morgan submitted a large number of documents, including studies and administrative guidance regarding the impacts of climate change. See generally, RG*NEW Exhibits. The County specifically noted during the hearing that the effects of climate change were considered during the SEPA process. Mr. Floyd testified that the County evaluated climate change and potential mitigation measures in relation to effects on air quality, greenhouse gas emission, stormwater management, vegetation management, and measures to prevent and respond to environmental health hazards. Testimony of Ben Floyd. In fact, the Appellants acknowledge that the County took measures to include consideration for the effects of climate change during the updated SEPA process. See, Testimony of Phyllis Kardos. The testimony and evidence presented by the Appellants support the importance of considering climate change in relation to the County's proposed updates, however they fail to demonstrate how the County's consideration of climate change during the SEPA process were insufficient to comply with the procedural requirements of SEPA.

The Appellants also argued that the County failed to adequately consider the effects of development on wildlife and wildlife habitat. In support of this argument, Appellants presented the testimony by Woody Myers and Ed Styskel, detailed above. The testimony from Mr. Myers establishes that a significant amount of development in the County has the potential to cause significant impacts to wildlife habitat in the form of "habitat fragmentation," which would lead to very serious impacts to wildlife. Testimony of Woody Myers. Mr. Myers assertions regarding these potential impacts assume that the County's proposed updates will lead to significant development, thereby causing the impacts detailed by Mr. Myers. The testimony and evidence presented lacks any correlation between the established levels of probable development and the significant impacts presented by Mr. Myers. Additionally, the County's new Checklist considers impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat, specifically noting mitigation measures to support habitat connectivity. County Exhibit 2, pp. 16-17. Furthermore, the County's proposed updates were sent to WDFW for review on at least two occasions and WDFW declined to comment both times. Brief of Pend Oreille County, p. 5.

Testimony presented by the Appellants from Ed Styskel is similarly deficient. While Mr. Styskels testimony clearly establishes that domestic cats and dogs can potentially cause significant impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitat, his argument do not address the probability that these impacts will occur in light of the probability and/or intensity of residential development within the County. Moreover, this argument assumes that dog and cat owners will engage in these detrimental behaviors and lacks evaluation of the likelihood or rate at which these behaviors are likely to occur. Without an established correlation between the probability of dogs and cats roaming unimpeded through wildlife habitat and the possible impacts this could cause, the County's failure to consider this as part of the threshold determination is not clearly erroneous.

Finally, the Appellants argued that the County failed to adequately consider the impacts of the proposed updates on ground and surface water. In support of this argument Appellants presented testimony from Jerry White. Mr. White's testimony focused on the potential effects of development in the county on the ground and surface waters within WRIA 55. Mr. White concluded that in the event residential developments relying on permit exempt wells in WRIA 55 exceeds the estimates within the WRIA 55 management plan, there will be significant adverse impacts to the groundwater and the flow rate of the Little Spokane River, which will in turn significantly impact the redband trout and other fish species in the river. See, Testimony of Jerry White. The testimony provided by Mr. White established that in the event there is significant residential development within the WRIA 55 area, it will result in significant environmental impacts to the water and fish species in the Little Spokane River. These impacts, however, are contingent on a residential growth rate occurring in the County that has not been shown to be probable. Based upon the new Checklist and testimony provided by Greg Snow and Ben Floyd it is evident that the County considered the potential impacts to ground and surface waters in the County in a manner that complies with the procedural requirements of SEPA.

IV. DECISION

Based upon the record in this matter and giving substantial weight to the County's threshold determination, the Hearing Examiner finds that the County's threshold determination was based upon information reasonably sufficient to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed updates to the comprehensive plan and development regulations. The record further reflects that the applicable environmental factors were considered in a manner which amounted to prima facie

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compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA. Therefore, the appeal of the 1 County's threshold DNS is denied. 2 Any conclusion of law above that is a finding of fact is deemed a finding of fact. 3 DATED this 22nd day of November, 2022 4 PEND OREILLE COUNTY 5 HEARING EXAMINER 6 7 CHRISTOPHER A. ANDERSON WSBA #45361 8 9 NOTICE OF FINAL DECISION AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL 10 Pursuant to xx.92.070 PCDR, the decision of the Hearing Examiner on an application for appeal of an administrative decision is final and conclusive unless 11 within twenty-one (21) calendar days from the issuance of the Examiner's decision, a party with standing files a land use petition in Superior Court of Pend Oreille County 12 in accordance with the provisions of xx.14.150 PCDR. 13 On November 22, 2022, a copy of this decision will be mailed by first class mail to the Appellant, and by e-mail to other parties of record. The date of issuance of the 14 Hearing Examiner's decision is November 28, 2022. 15 THE LAST DAY FOR APPEAL OF THIS DECISION TO SUPERIOR COURT BY LAND USE PETITION IS DECEMBER 19, 2022. 16 The complete record in this matter, including this decision, is on file during 17 the appeal period with the Pend Oreille County Community Development Department, 418 South Scott Avenue, Newport, WA 99156, (509) 447-4821. The file 18 may be inspected Monday through Friday of each week, except holidays, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Copies of the documents in the record will be made 19 available at the cost set by Pend Oreille County. 20 21 22

Declaration of Mailing

The undersigned, under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, makes the following declaration based on his/her personal knowledge and belief:

That I am now and at all times hereinafter mentioned was a citizen of the United States of America, a resident of Spokane County, State of Washington, and over the age of majority; that on the <u>22nd</u> day of <u>November 2022</u>, I delivered a copy of the attached **DECISION RG*NEW APPEAL OF SEPA THRESHOLD DETERMINATION** to the following parties by the manner indicated below:

Appellants / Representative Address: Phyllis J. Kardos 2843 Scotia Road Newport, WA 99156 pkardos jean@yahoo.com	Via U.S. Mail, postage paid Via Certified Mail Via Facsimile Via Email Delivery Via Personal Delivery Inter Office Mail	
Nathan G. Smith 510 W. Riverside Ave. Suite 800 Spokane, WA 99201 Nathan.Smith@kutakRock.com	Via U.S. Mail Via Certified Mail Via Facsimile Via Email Delivery Via Personal Delivery Inter Office Mail	
Greg Snow Community Development Director 418 South Scott Avenue PO Box 5066 Newport, WA 99156 gsnow@pendoreille.org	Via U.S. Mail Via Certified Mail Via Facsimile Via Email Delivery Via Personal Delivery Inter Office Mail	
Vickie Koehler 418 South Scott Avenue PO Box 5066 Newport, WA 99156 vkoehler@pendoreille.org	Via U.S. Mail Via Certified Mail Via Facsimile Via Email Delivery Via Personal Delivery Inter Office Mail	
Andy Huddleston 418 South Scott Avenue PO Box 5066 Newport, WA 99156 AHuddleston@pendoreille.org	Via U.S. Mail Via Certified Mail Via Facsimile Via Email Delivery Via Personal Delivery Inter Office Mail	

A	Via U.S. Mail	
Andrea Forster		
32 Wildwood Lane	Via Certified Mail	
Newport, WA 99156	Via Facsimile	
andreasmessages@msn.com	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	님
D # 11 4	Inter Office Mail	 - - - - - - - - -
Dolly Hunt	Via U.S. Mail	
dhunt@pendoreille.org	Via Certified Mail	니님
	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	<u> </u>
Brian Kistler	Via U.S. Mail	
510 W. Riverside Ave. Suite 800	Via Certified Mail	
Spokane, WA 99201	Via Facsimile	
Brian.Kistler@KutakRock.com	Via Email Delivery	\boxtimes
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Bob Rumsey	Via U.S. Mail	
534 South Newport Avenue	Via Certified Mail	
Newport, WA 99156	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Ed Styskel	Via U.S. Mail	
545 Quail Loop	Via Certified Mail	
Newport, WA 99156	Via Facsimile	
edstyskel@gmail.com	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Gretchen Koenig	Via U.S. Mail	
429311 Hwy 20	Via Certified Mail	
Newport, WA, 99156	Via Facsimile	
gretchenkoenig2@gmail.com	Via Email Delivery	
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Jerry White		
jerry@spokaneriverkeeper.org	Via U.S. Mail	
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	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Norman Smith		
Normsmith307@gmail.com	Via U.S. Mail	
	Via Certified Mail	
	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	

Tracy Morgan	Via U.S. Mail	
tmorgan.rgnew@gmail.com	Via Certified Mail	
	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Woody Myers	Via U.S. Mail	
wlmw969@centurylink.net	Via Certified Mail	
	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	
Pamela Luby	Via U.S. Mail	
pluby101@gmail.com	Via Certified Mail	
	Via Facsimile	
	Via Email Delivery	
	Via Personal Delivery	
	Inter Office Mail	

The Undersigned certifies under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington, that the foregoing statement regarding services is true and accurate.

DATED this Tuesday, November 22, 2022.

Assistant to the Pend Oreille County

Hearing Examiner Kevin Ruiz